





## Soviet Union Sees White House As Unpredictable, Inconsistent

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, May 19 (NYT) — "Who runs the foreign policy of the U.S.A.?" The question, a headline in Pravda last week, has been asked in Moscow since early in the Carter administration.

For too long, as the Russians see it, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's hard-line national security adviser, has had the upper hand, steering U.S. policy deliberately toward a new and more dangerous cold war, despite intellectual course corrections by former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

There was, therefore, a sense of potential opportunity in Moscow when Edmund Muskie was named as Mr. Vance's replacement. The Russians have, in effect, written off Mr. Brzezinski and President Carter as negotiating partners. As they saw it, Mr. Muskie's first meeting in Vienna last week with Andrei Gromyko, who has been the Soviet for-

ign minister for 23 years, was a test of the newest member of an administration that they regard as unpredictable, inconsistent and insecure, and that they treat publicly with undisguised contempt.

The Russians do not welcome disarray in U.S. policy any more

### NEWS ANALYSIS

than Washington's allies do, but they try to exploit it. Even with U.S. humiliations in Iran and setbacks to U.S. peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East, the Soviet efforts have had only limited success.

#### Afghanistan

On Afghanistan, although the allies have not gone along with all the U.S. countermoves, they are coming to recognize the fundamental question: How to counter Soviet expansionism in an age when Moscow has global strategic parity with Wash-

ington? The Russians, in their insecurity, are attempting to portray all those who would resist them as cold warriors and all those who favor accommodation as realists. The Carter administration is definitely not in the latter group.

Things had deteriorated so far in the months before Mr. Vance's resignation that Soviet officials were asking their U.S. contacts in Moscow about Ronald Reagan's presidential chances. "Anybody but Carter" was the message. "We cannot talk with this administration," an insider said. "At least we know what to expect from conservative Republicans. We began détente, after all, with President Nixon." What would happen if Mr. Reagan as president made good his threat to hold Cuba hostage until Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan, he said, was just a theoretical question.

There is of course no sympathy in Moscow for the view that Soviet actions in Afghanistan and elsewhere, rather than Washington's reactions, are responsible for the deterioration in bilateral relations.

The official Soviet line, echoed at the Warsaw Pact meeting last week, is that the intervention in Afghanistan was merely a response to an appeal from a friendly government about to be dismembered by U.S.- and Chinese-led mercenaries. It adds that Mr. Carter, needing an issue for his re-election campaign, then exploited this friendly assistance to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria, sabotage the ratification of the strategic arms treaty that he and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev signed in Vienna last June, and embark on an arms spending spree.

#### Approval Needed

Propaganda aside, apparently the only way that Soviet-U.S. relations can be repaired is for the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty. The Russians made the SALT negotiation the cornerstone of their U.S. policy for the first three years of the Carter administration and ratification is now the sine qua non for continued discourse.

Meanwhile, Moscow is trying to drive wedges between Washington and its allies in Europe and Asia, to convince them that their interests lie in separate relationships with Moscow. However, even with Mr. Carter acting as his own worst enemy at times, this approach has brought only limited results. NATO held together last week in demanding the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

But in other areas of the world, U.S., European and Asian interests diverge, giving the Soviet Union stronger potential leverage. On Iran, there is Western disunity on applying sanctions to try to force release of the U.S. hostages, and there was dismay in the alliance over the administration's unsuccessful attempt to free them by force.

The Russians, under criticism by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for their intervention in Muslim Afghanistan, are trying to recoup by supporting him on the hostage issue. They are offering Iran land routes across Siberia to Pacific ports in case of a U.S. blockade in the Gulf. Eventually, Moscow may hope to help Iran's Communist Tudeh Party to power.

In the Middle East, the United States finds itself alone in backing Israeli-Egyptian negotiations over Palestine — "separate deals" in Soviet parlance — and failure could restore Moscow to what it keeps saying it is, the natural ally of all the Arab states. Support for the Arab cause in Palestine did not prevent Moscow from intervening in Afghanistan last winter, and it was probably with that in mind that the Russians endorsed a proposal out of Kabul last week to normalize relations with Muslim Iran and Pakistan as a prelude to withdrawal.

#### Maine Senator Sworn In

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Reuters) — Federal Judge George Mitchell was sworn in today as a senator from Maine to replace Edmund Muskie, who resigned to become secretary of state.

## Iran Asks Islamic Ministers To Condemn U.S., Russia

By Marvin Howe

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 19 (NYT) — Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh urged Islamic nations today to condemn both the United States' aggression in Iran and the Soviet Union's in Afghanistan.

His attacks reflected the increasing tendency of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference to equate and condemn equally the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan with the U.S. military and economic moves to obtain the release of the American hostages in Iran.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Morocco presented a draft resolution strongly condemning "the American military aggression against Iran" as well as "the threat of force or any form of international interference or imposition of economic sanctions." The draft resolution on Afghanistan has not been made public, but it is expected to condemn the Soviet intervention in equally strong terms and demand the total withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The Iran draft attacked "the great powers" on several counts, clearly aimed at the United States as well as the Soviet Union. It deplored the increased naval activity of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and "the great powers' acquisition and expansion of military bases" in the region.

#### Turning Point

The Iranian foreign minister's relatively even-handed speech marked a turning point in the conference, diplomatic sources said. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the attacks at the last Islamic foreign ministers conference, called in January in response to the Soviet drive into Afghanistan, but the United States was expected to be the main target this time because of its moves against Iran.

The principal question among the conference officials was whether Iran would side with the conference hardliners, known as the Steadfast Front, in muting criticism or even supporting the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. With his declaration, however, Mr. Ghotbzadeh made it clear that Iran would not.

He denounced the Soviet Union's armed intervention as "a flagrant violation of international law carried out in total disrespect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan."

Yesterday, the Iranians had brought a group of anti-Soviet Afghan guerrilla leaders into the conference as members of their official delegation.

"Never has Iran taken such a

confrontational position against the Soviet Union," one Western diplomat remarked.

#### UN Visit Limited

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 19 (Reuters) — Iran today told Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that a member of the UN commission of inquiry on Iran who is due to return to Tehran shortly would not be able to discuss the solution of the hostage crisis.

The United Nations announced on Saturday that the commission's Syrian member, Adib Derafi, would leave soon for Tehran to discuss the completion of the commission's mandate, including its report.

In a cable to Mr. Waldheim, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that it had been agreed that one or two members of the commission would visit Tehran to complete the investigation. The cable added: "As it has been stated on numerous occasions, no discussion shall take place with the commission or its members concerning the solution of the crisis between Iran and the U.S."

#### Afghan Solution Seen Nearer

NEW DELHI, May 19 (AP) — Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sahai, returning here after a three-day visit to Kabul, said today that the Afghan crisis is "nearer a solution." Mr. Sahai offered his assessment without elaboration after conferring with President Babrak Karmal and other Afghan leaders.

#### British Debate on Sanctions

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters) — Opposition Labor Party members today forced an emergency debate in Parliament on the EEC sanctions against Iran, which they said went further than had been agreed in Britain's House of Commons last week. The debate is to be tomorrow.

Many Labor politicians and some Conservatives said the government had not told them earlier that the sanctions would apply retroactively to deals agreed since Nov. 4, when the U.S. hostages were taken by student militants in Tehran.

#### Libya, Algeria, Indonesia Raise Oil Price \$1-\$2

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI) — Libya, Algeria and Indonesia raised their oil prices today by between \$1 and \$2 a barrel. The increases by the three members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, who are major U.S. suppliers of foreign oil, followed by less than a week Saudi Arabia's increase of its prices by \$2 a barrel, bringing its basic crude to \$28 a barrel.

Libya, the second-largest source of foreign crude for the United States, raised prices \$2 a barrel, effective last Thursday, boosting its principal crude to \$36.12 a barrel, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported in New York.

Algeria, the United States' fourth-largest foreign supplier, increased prices \$1 a barrel, effective last Friday, with the price of its basic oil now \$38.21 a barrel, according to oil industry sources in Tokyo.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, the state-owned Pertamina oil company said that its prices would rise by an average \$2 a barrel, effective tomorrow, its basic crude would rise to \$31.50 a barrel. Indonesia is the sixth-largest supplier to the United States.

#### 26 Killed in Philippines

MANILA, May 19 (UPI) — Armed men, believed to be Muslim rebels, killed 26 persons in the southern Philippines last week, press reports said today.



Unidentified woman and two men are among four Red Brigades members arrested in Naples.

## 4 Terrorists Held After Naples Killing

ROME, May 19 (NYT) — A Christian Democrat politician, Pino Amato, was ambushed and killed on a narrow street in Naples today. Four of his suspected assassins were pursued and eventually blocked by police.

The suspects — three men and a woman — surrendered after a gun battle in front of the provincial government building. One was wounded during the chase. They declared themselves to be members of the Red Brigades terrorist organization. They told police that they were political prisoners and would not answer questions. At least two others escaped.

It was the first time since political violence in Italy reached its current pitch about four years ago that police were able to capture suspects immediately after an ambush. This was the first major attack believed to have been carried out by the Red Brigades in Naples.

Fabrizio Pedr, a Red Brigades member and the first leading terrorist to cooperate with police, told

investigators several weeks ago that the Red Brigades were about to form a column, or military unit, in Naples and another in Venice for the first time.

A week ago, the regional head of the anti-terrorist police in the Venice region was murdered as he drove to work in Mestre, the industrial city on the mainland opposite Venice. A leading industrialist was killed in the same city in January. The two killings, both claimed by the Red Brigades, were the first in that area in several years.

Naples had been largely free of political violence until now because, in the early and mid-1970s, when the founders of the Red Brigades went underground, they left southern Italy to another terrorist organization, NAR, which stands for the Armed Proletarian Nucleus.

NAP was less cohesive and well-led than the Red Brigades. Most of its leading members were arrested or killed and it has not been active for the last three years.

## Paratroops, Students Battle in Kwangju

(Continued from Page 1)

ment under martial law proclamations that prohibit all dissent.

About 200 students staged a brief protest march in central Seoul today, demanding an end to martial law this evening but were quickly dispersed by tear gas and the arrival of troops and riot police. About six were seized.

Several members of the National Assembly attempted to enter the

halls of that legislature today but were turned away by troops. The Martial Law Command has banned the assembly from meeting. It was scheduled to convene tomorrow morning.

Troops and armored vehicles were scattered around Seoul at newspaper offices, public buildings and other key centers of activity.

Since the sweeping martial law orders were announced yesterday,

authorities have acknowledged the arrest of only 26 persons, including Kim Dae Jung, the veteran opposition leader, and former Premier Kim Jong Pil, president of the majority Democratic Republic Party in the National Assembly. He succeeded President Park Chung Hee, who was assassinated last October, in the party post.

But sources in the dissident community said today that they had verified the arrest of 105 persons, not including a half-dozen political figures and former government officials taken in for investigation of alleged corruption. Many more have gone into hiding in Seoul and other cities because they feared that they would be arrested. Some of them fled their homes when they noticed plainclothesmen approaching or standing on nearby corners, the sources said.

The dissidents' tabulation includes five Protestant ministers, six Catholic priests, five university professors, five opposition members of the National Assembly, five religious lay leaders and more than 40 students. The others are persons with various occupations who have records of criticizing both the present government and the Park regime.

Many of those arrested were jailed frequently during Park's years in office and some of them had been released only a few months ago when Park's successors began a period of liberalization.

9-Mile Plume

The ash and hot gases spewed from the volcano in a plume that, at its height, was nearly nine miles high. It was spread by westerly winds.

At Missoula, falling ash reduced visibility to almost zero. The Montana Highway Patrol said that by 10:00 a.m. all roads west and south of Missoula were closed.

Schools were closed in seven Montana communities including Missoula, Helena and Butte. The Montana Standard newspaper in Butte canceled home delivery to allow carriers to stay home.

"It's just like midnight," a spokesman for the sheriff's office said yesterday afternoon at Yakima, Wash., about 100 miles downwind. "All the street lights and neon signs have turned on. There is heavy smoke and ash — up to four inches of the sand-like stuff in some places."

The eruption was visible at Vancouver, Wash., and the air pressure of the first explosion was felt at Vancouver, B.C., more than 200 miles to the north.

## Portuguese Premier Injured in Car Crash

LISBON, May 19 (Reuters) — Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro today canceled a European tour to return to Lisbon after suffering back injuries in a car crash shortly after his arrival in London last night, according to the Portuguese radio.

The radio quoted members of the premier's delegation in London as saying the 45-year-old premier was suffering from severe pains in his back and one of his hands. Mr. Carneiro had a serious car accident 10 years ago and suffers a spinal condition as a result. Anglo-Portuguese discussions on Portugal's application to join the European Economic Community continued without the premier.

## Managua Names 2 New Members Of Ruling Junta

MANAGUA, May 19 (UPI) — Nicaragua yesterday replaced two members of the ruling junta who resigned last month.

Moises Hassan, a member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, said that the legislative State Council had named Rafael Cordoba and Arturo Cruz to the five-member junta.

Mr. Cordoba, 56, an attorney and a member of Nicaragua's Supreme Court, was a candidate for the junta when it was formed after Somoza rebels overthrew President Anastasio Somoza last July. Mr. Cruz, 58, an economist, was a member of the Group of 12, a coalition of intellectuals, clergymen and businessmen formed in 1977 to oppose the Somoza regime. He is now president of the Central Bank.

They will fill the seats of Violeta Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo, who resigned from the junta in April.

The appointments were made less than a week after members of the U.S. Congress said that they would not consider a \$75-million reconstruction loan to Nicaragua until two moderates were appointed to the junta. Mr. Hassan insisted, however, that the appointments were an internal decision made before the congressmen made their statements.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### Japan Dissolves Lower House; June Vote

TOKYO, May 19 (NYT) — The government today dissolved the house of the Diet (parliament) to prepare for elections in both houses — the first time in postwar Japan that elections for both parliamentary chambers coincide.

The Liberal Democratic Party will defend thin majorities in both houses and if the government of Premier Masayoshi Ohira loses them it the prospect of having to form a coalition, commentators said.

The party has governed since its formation in 1955, but its control of the legislature has steadily weakened because of scandals and recent failure to control inflation, now running at 6 percent. The government's decision to dissolve the lower house followed unexpected defeat on a no-confidence vote introduced by the Party Friday.

### Berber Students in Algeria to Go on Strike

ALGIERS, May 19 (AP) — University students in the Berber province of Kabylia decided today to go on strike until the government demands that the Berbers be recognized as a separate ethnic group.

The students at Tizi Ouzou College also demanded the release of Berber activists arrested during recent violence in Kabylia. The college just reopened following student unrest.

At Algiers University, posters went up on walls at the school of sciences denouncing the government for allegedly mistreating detainees. The posters claim the Berbers were charged inside instead of in a courtroom and that they were denied attorneys.

### Salvadoran Crackdowns Reportedly Kill

SAN SALVADOR, May 19 (UPI) — A Catholic church spokesman today said government troops have killed at least 215 persons, most of them leftists and peasants — so far this month.

Acting archbishop of San Salvador, Mons. Arturo Rivera y Damas yesterday said that church officials have confirmed 215 deaths in El Salvador in the first two weeks of May, which exceeds that number. He said all the victims were members of the country's "popular [leftist] organizations."

Juan Ayala, president of El Salvador's Green Cross rescue group, has received reports that government forces killed at least 20 persons in the past week in an offensive in the northern part of the country. He said the killings were the result of crackdowns on guerrilla bases.

### Austria Commentators Deplore Rightists

VIENNA, May 19 (Reuters) — Austrian commentators today deplored the fact that 32 percent of the electorate voted for the National Front, a party that opponents have called neo-Nazi, in the elections yesterday.

Mr. Burger, 51, the candidate of the anti-German Democratic Front 140,741 votes rather than the few thousand he was expected to receive. President Rudolf Kirchschlager was re-elected with 79.9 percent of the vote.

"The horror of this peaceful election is the bitter realization that more than 3 percent of all Austrians are apparently not mature enough to vote for a candidate of the extreme right who has been back to the worst experiences of the past, or they were too stupid to recognize that they should not automatically cross their first ballot sheet," Mr. Burger was first on the ballot, which is alphabetical.

### Ugandan Minister Pledges Prompt Elections

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 19 (AP) — Uganda will hold free elections in December, or earlier, Foreign Minister Otunga Ali Kampala today in the first briefing given to foreign diplomats by the Ugandan military commission, took power from President Godfrey Binaisa a week ago.

Mr. Ali, who was foreign minister under Mr. Binaisa, said his post in the new Cabinet announced yesterday, said the government was considering whether to ask the Commonwealth to send an election monitoring force.

He said the changes in government were "purely of an internal nature," did not affect foreign policy and were not "intended to individual . . . Milton Obote or any other former president. There is nothing to do with it." Two top members of the military support Mr. Obote, who has been in exile in Tanzania since being thrown by Idi Amin in 1971 but who plans to return for the elections.

## OECD Backs Turkey B To Curb Soaring Inflation

PARIS, May 19 (UPI) — Turkey appears to be on the right track in trying to dampen its soaring inflation, but in coming months the situation may worsen before it improves, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported today.

In its annual report on the Turkish economy, OECD warned Ankara that restoring growth to its deteriorating economy will largely depend on its ability to reduce the inflation rate, which in March rose 131.9 percent over March, 1979, the latest period for which official figures are available.

In February, the rate of increase was at the slightly higher level of 134.2 percent compared with February, 1979, according to OECD.

Although OECD reiterated its support for Turkey's economic reform program, announced Jan. 25 (the report termed it realistic), the agency said that, in an "initial period," the situation may in certain respects get worse before it gets better.

OECD shied away from projecting specific rates for 1980, but informed sources see the worsening price situation as probably continuing until at least the end of the year. "The first impact of the new measures will be to accelerate inflation," the report said, "and unemployment may rise somewhat."

OECD also declined to specify what Turkey's gross national product would look like in 1980, although it noted its growth "came almost to a standstill" at the end of last year and added that, "given the extent to which the situation [of the economy generally] has deteriorated, it will not be easy to turn it around."

Dealing with inflation effectively, OECD said, will require "firm policies over an extended period," which it urged should consist of restrictive budgetary and monetary policies from now on.

Assuming an increase in GNP and continuing financial aid from Western industrialized OECD suggests that the effect could "spark off disinflation . . . crisis for renewed economic growth in the medium term."

But to sustain such recovery, which OECD takes hold by the end of government's recovery must be "firmly and permanently implemented."

Meanwhile, OECD expects a worsening of the current balance of payments in 1980 as Turkey's total 1980 is \$7.6 billion, the agency said. Turkey's exports, it expected in 1980, will be \$3 billion, widening trade deficit from \$2.7 billion to \$4.6 billion, OECD said.

A major uncertainty in Turkey's trade balance is its exports, which roughly half of Turkey's total exports. OECD expects a sharp decline in Turkey's exports, which it expects to be \$3 billion in 1980, but the agency also expects a sharp increase in Turkey's imports, which it expects to be \$7 billion in 1980. But the agency also expects a sharp decline in Turkey's imports, which it expects to be \$3 billion in 1980.

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Cannes: 39.26.86 - Lyon: 28.60.24 - Paris: 26.61.64 - Madrid: 24.61.04 - Barcelona: 215.01.00  
Palma de Majorca: 21.41.67 - Stockholm: 32.27.13 - Copenhagen: 12.25.46 - Rotterdam: 11.18.10  
London: 486.1931 - Birmingham: 643.4334 - Edinburgh: 226.7198  
Manchester: 228.3607 - Leeds: 355.36 and 58 other centers in Europe.

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## Policy Toward China Unclear

## Nixon's Answers Raise More Questions

Richard Bergholz  
WASHINGTON, May 19 (LAT) —  
The House of Representatives today  
voted to pass a resolution that  
would require the president to  
report to Congress on his policy  
toward China.

When Mr. Reagan, considered  
for the Republican nomination,  
said he wanted a two-China policy,  
it was a surprise to many who  
thought he would stick to the  
one-China policy.

But now, after his victory in  
the primary elections, he has  
changed his mind. He now says  
he will support a two-China policy.  
This does not mean that he will  
abandon the one-China policy,  
but it does mean that he will  
allow the two governments to  
develop relations.

Mr. Reagan's change of mind  
has caused a stir in the  
House. Some members believe  
that a two-China policy would  
be a step toward recognizing  
the People's Republic of China.

Others believe that it would  
be a step toward isolating  
Taiwan. The House will vote  
on the resolution today.

The resolution would require  
the president to report to  
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him to report on his relations  
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used to the idea that he might be  
responding to "Mr. President" in a  
relatively few months — so his  
reply was not surprising at home  
and abroad.

What do the capitals of the world  
think when Mr. Reagan, first in  
Cleveland, and later in Michigan  
during the weekend, said he is ready  
to resume "official relations" with  
Taiwan?

Reporters asked whether he  
meant he would institute a two-Chi-  
na policy — extend some form of  
recognition both to mainland China  
at Peking and to the Republic of  
China in Taiwan.

"We've had a two-Germany policy,  
and we have, and there doesn't  
seem to have been any conflict  
about that, or any problem with it,"  
Mr. Reagan responded, in reference  
to the German situation.

There has been unresolved debate  
about the best ways of dealing with  
the Chappagquidick issue and the  
Democratic candidate's personal  
life. There has been friction be-  
tween veteran aides and younger  
people, accompanied by blunt criticism  
from campaign staff members  
and others that Sen. Kennedy's  
brother-in-law and campaign manager,  
Stephen Smith, and his top  
advisers had failed to select a single  
media adviser and had "outdated,  
anachronistic ideas on polling,  
advertising, on how television  
works," in the words of a campaign  
adviser.

Two weeks ago, Joseph Napolitano,  
a leading Democratic consultant,  
sent Mr. Smith a private  
memorandum saying: "The early  
stuff you produced was an embar-  
rassment, probably the worst tele-  
vision ever produced for a presiden-  
tial candidate in American history.  
Teddy deserves better than that."

On one level, according to cam-  
paign aides and several consultants,  
the initial difficulties of Sen. Ken-  
nedy's media campaign were tied to  
the refusal of the campaign leader-  
ship to place the TV and radio drive  
in the hands of one person. Sen.  
Kennedy's deputy campaign manager,  
Philip Baker, former counsel to  
the Civil Aeronautics Board, served  
as overall media director, although  
he had no experience in the field.

"What you need is a knowledge-  
able dictator to run a media cam-  
paign," said one media adviser in-  
volved in the campaign. "But what  
you got was 10 or 20 people sitting  
around a room, picking apart com-  
mercials, people who had no idea  
what worked and what didn't work."  
What you got was terrible, wasteful  
commercialism that did nothing  
for Kennedy.

David Sawyer, a prominent New  
York media consultant, is now pre-  
paring Sen. Kennedy's TV spots, in-  
cluding the Apollo spot, while radio  
spots have been produced by Tony  
Schwartz, a media specialist.

The Kennedy TV campaign itself  
has moved through a succession of  
themes, from those dealing with the  
candidate's character, to negative  
spots about President Carter, to is-  
sues oriented commercials on the  
economy and foreign policy.

Subdued Efforts  
The ads for the early Iowa pre-  
dictor caucus and New Hampshire  
and Illinois primaries centered on  
subdued efforts to deal with the  
Chappagquidick incident as well as  
Sen. Kennedy's marital difficulties.  
Instead of saying, as several media  
specialists advised, that he was hav-  
ing family problems, like many  
Americans, Sen. Kennedy chose to  
present a picture of himself as a  
perfectly happy married man.

One prominent media consultant  
said, "These ads raised issues that  
people were troubled by, but didn't  
answer them. They didn't say why  
you should vote for Teddy Ken-  
nedy. They were understated, low-  
keyed and totally defensive."

An aide to Mr. Carter has said  
privately that the early Kennedy  
ads played directly into the presi-  
dent's hands. By raising the ques-  
tion of Sen. Kennedy's character,  
the ads focused attention on the  
issue that polls indicate is prob-  
ably Mr. Carter's greatest strength  
and Sen. Kennedy's weakness.

Mr. Baker, deputy campaign  
manager, conceded that Sen. Ken-  
nedy's media effort has gone  
through a lot of changes, but at-  
tributed it largely to the haste of or-  
ganizing as well as events at home  
and abroad.

"Fair to say, we were experiment-  
ing, testing to see what the candi-  
date would be comfortable with,"  
said Mr. Baker, who estimated that  
Sen. Kennedy had spent about \$1.2  
million on the media campaign, as  
against about \$4 million in televi-  
sion and radio spots purchased by  
the Carter organization.

Sen. Kennedy's change of mind  
has caused a stir in the  
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that a two-China policy would  
be a step toward recognizing  
the People's Republic of China.

Others believe that it would  
be a step toward isolating  
Taiwan. The House will vote  
on the resolution today.

The resolution would require  
the president to report to  
Congress on his policy toward  
China. It would also require  
him to report on his relations  
with the People's Republic of  
China.

Mr. Reagan's change of mind  
has caused a stir in the  
House. Some members believe  
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to recognition of East and West  
Germany.

When pressed to say whether his  
answer to the question was "Yes,"  
the candidate said, "My answer  
would be that that would be some-  
thing very much worth exploring."

"I want to have the best relations  
and have the Republic of China, the  
free Republic of China, know that  
we consider them an ally, and that  
we have official relations with them."

"Over the Side"  
Long a staunch defender of  
Taiwan, Mr. Reagan said his words  
should not cause alarm. "When we  
had an embassy in Taiwan, we had  
a liaison office in Peking. And when  
President Carter saw fit to throw  
our longtime ally, Taiwan, over the  
side, the liaison office exists now in  
Taiwan because we do something  
like \$10 billion in trade between us."

"That liaison office is unofficial,  
it is not governmental. It is a pri-  
vate kind of foundation thing."

I would make it an official  
liaison office so that they knew they  
had a governmental relation.  
Both Peking and Taiwan have  
claimed there is only one China, and  
each claims title; both have op-  
posed the idea of two Chinas. If  
Taiwan should declare its independ-  
ence, would Mr. Reagan extend of-  
ficial U.S. recognition?

"Yes, just like a lot of countries  
recognized the 13 colonies when  
they became the U.S."

Even if it meant a break with  
mainland China?  
"I don't think it would cause a  
break."

Mr. Reagan occasionally  
concedes that when he, as he terms  
it, "ad lib" his remarks, the words  
sometimes come out a bit different  
from what he intended.

For instance, campaigning in  
Connecticut, Mr. Reagan once said  
in a burst of enthusiasm that, if he  
became president, he intended to  
"get the Panama Canal back."

When reporters asked him how  
he would do that, he said he really  
did not know.

And now that he is looking to the  
nominating convention here in July,  
Mr. Reagan's remark about the  
canal factor in his vice  
presidential nomination choice is  
getting special scrutiny.

"My only personal requirement,"  
he said in Flint, Mich., "is that  
the two who run together should be  
in double harness and should share  
the same political views and philoso-  
phy."

The girl who cried the loudest  
lost her entire family Saturday. She  
could not talk. Ibis Guerrero Her-  
nandez, 14, had lost her mother, her  
father, her grandmother and two  
sisters.

"I don't know what happened,"  
she said, clutching a pair of strap  
sandals. "Everything happened too  
fast."

Few Wore Life Jackets  
Miss Hernandez had managed to  
pull on a life jacket. None of those  
who died had them on and only 19  
survivors had them. Salvador Oje-  
da, 36, a tow truck driver from Mi-  
ami whose family owned the boat,  
the Olo Yumi, said there had been  
plenty of life jackets. But most of  
the refugees and Cuban exiles —  
half of them children, some elderly  
— apparently did not know where  
the life jackets were stowed or how  
to put them on. "Everybody pan-  
icked," he said.

The United States blamed the  
Cuban government for the accident.  
In a message that a Coast Guard  
spokesman said had the concu-  
rence of the Carter administration,  
Rear Adm. Benedict Stabile, com-  
mander of the 7th Coast Guard  
District, told Cuban authorities:  
"This marine tragedy happened be-  
cause too many persons were put on  
board the small boat. To permit  
boats to go to sea in an unsafe con-  
dition is inconsistent with our  
moral concern for safety at sea."

The stiff winds and rough seas  
that sank the Olo Yumi continued  
yesterday, and by late afternoon  
only five small boats had come  
across the straits. They brought in  
about 225 refugees, raising the total  
that has arrived in the last 29 days  
to more than 56,000.

The five boats were seized by cus-  
toms agents for bringing aliens into  
the country without visas, and their  
operators were notified they might  
be fined \$1,000 for every refugee  
they brought in, as has been the  
case with the 167 other boats that  
have arrived here since President  
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Germans Ask France  
For Extradition of 2  
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ing Bader-Meinhof gang terrorists  
in the 1977 murder of German  
banker Jürgen Ponto and the kid-  
napping of Austrian industrialist  
Walter Palmer. Three other West  
German women were captured  
when police stormed a Paris apart-  
ment that the women had rented.



A Cuban refugee who survived the sinking of a cabin cruiser in the Straits of Florida is helped from a helicopter by a Marine at Key West, Fla. Fourteen persons were drowned or are lost.

## 38 Survive Sinking of Boat

## For 14 Cubans, Exodus Was a Voyage to Death

By Joseph B. Treaster

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19 (NYT) — They came out of the marine helicopter quietly. Some were sobbing. A girl cried louder and louder, and finally she was hysterical.

They had survived the worst disaster of the Cuban exodus. In waves that came crashing down like a flood from a two-story building, their heavily overloaded 36-foot cabin cruiser went under Saturday morning, 25 miles off Cuba.

They were not sure exactly what had happened, but they knew they had lost 14 relatives, and that four of the bodies would probably never be found. Thirty-eight of the 52 persons on board survived. Ten persons had died in previous accidents as they tried to cross the Straits of Florida.

The girl who cried the loudest lost her entire family Saturday. She could not talk. Ibis Guerrero Hernandez, 14, had lost her mother, her father, her grandmother and two sisters.

"I don't know what happened," she said, clutching a pair of strap sandals. "Everything happened too fast."

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The United States blamed the Cuban government for the accident. In a message that a Coast Guard spokesman said had the concurrence of the Carter administration, Rear Adm. Benedict Stabile, commander of the 7th Coast Guard District, told Cuban authorities:

"This marine tragedy happened because too many persons were put on board the small boat. To permit boats to go to sea in an unsafe condition is inconsistent with our moral concern for safety at sea."

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## High Court to Hear Nixon Wiretap Appeal

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed today to rule whether former President Richard Nixon and three former aides, including Henry Kissinger, may be sued for money damages by a former White House security aide whose home telephone was wiretapped illegally.

The justices will hear arguments next term on the Justice Department's appeal of a 1977 ruling that Mr. Nixon, John Mitchell, the former attorney general, and H.R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff, are not completely immune from civil liability for illegal actions they undertook while in public office.

In a separate lawsuit involving Mr. Nixon, the court rejected an attempt to have overturned the pardon that President Gerald Ford granted his predecessor in September, 1974.

In the wiretap case, U.S. District Judge John Smith Jr. ruled in December, 1977, that Mr. Nixon and the two aides were entitled only to qualified immunity, and thus could be sued for token damages for their part in wiretapping the home telephone of Morton Halperin, a former National Security Council aide.

Last July, the U.S. Court of Appeals, while generally confirming Judge Smith's findings that the actions of Mr. Nixon and his aides were unconstitutional, ruled that Mr. Halperin should have been awarded more than the nominal \$1 in damages, and that Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's secretary of state, should not have been dropped from the lawsuit. In December, the Justice Department filed an appeal on behalf of Mr. Nixon and his former aides.

Judge Smith had assessed a total of \$5 damages, \$1 for Mr. Halperin and each member of his family. The wiretap law provides that a victim of an illegal wiretap must be paid \$100 a day for each day that his conversations were intruded upon. Since the judge allowed damages for each member of the Halperin family against separate defendants, damages could amount to \$1 million if the Supreme Court were to find that they are not immune from liability.

The wiretap on the home of Mr. Halperin was in place from May, 1969, to February, 1971, 21 months, and extended beyond the time that he had resigned from the council.

The wiretap was installed after reports were published of confidential information involving strategic arms limitation talks, Middle East negotiations, the ending of the Vietnam War and the return of the island of Okinawa to Japan.

Judge Smith said that the wiretap should have been terminated after it became evident through the surveillance that Mr. Halperin was not leaking the information.

The wiretapping program was the basis for one of the impeachment articles against Mr. Nixon, when

the House Judiciary Committee found that it was begun for political purposes.

In other action today, the Supreme Court:  
• Refused to give priority treatment to an appeal by Mr. Nixon in which he claims that he is absolutely immune from damages in the case of Ernest Fitzgerald, a former Defense Department official, who sued on the ground that he was fired in retaliation for disclosing aircraft cost overruns.

• Left intact a ruling that Presi-

dent Carter may single out Iranian students for investigation and deportation if they are found to be in the United States illegally. Mr. Carter took the action in retaliation for the taking of the American hostages in Tehran.

• Rejected Michael Herbert Dengler's effort to change his name to 1069. This upheld a ruling by the Minnesota Supreme Court, which said that such a name change would be dehumanizing and hasten the day when people are identified by number rather than by name.

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# Sadat Turns From Israeli Talks Egypt's Economic Problems

By Henry Tanner  
(NYT) — President Sadat has decided to turn his attention to the long-internal problems of Egypt, and has put negotiations with Israel on the back burner. The "peace plan" now has priority over the battle for peace.

The plan, which was announced last week, is a four-hour speech to the Egyptian people. It is a message of peace and prosperity, but it is also a message of economic crisis.

Mr. Sadat's speech was a message of peace and prosperity, but it was also a message of economic crisis. It was a message of peace and prosperity, but it was also a message of economic crisis.

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Some believe both Egyptians and Israelis think nothing can be achieved before the U.S. presidential election.

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FACE-LIFT — Wide-eyed addition to a musical exhibit in Admont, Austria, is an imposing face that once adorned an Graz opera set. The exhibit is mainly of old instruments, but the organizers cheekily made a pleasant exception.

## Palme Says Russians Like Idea of Disarmament Panel

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Olof Palme, a former premier of Sweden and leader of the Social Democratic Party, made an unannounced trip to Moscow this month to speak with Soviet officials about the disarmament of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Palme, who heads Sweden's parliamentary opposition, said in a recent interview that he found "very positive interest for the idea" in the Soviet Union. He said the proposal was also favorably received "by some top-ranking people" in the Carter administration, but a U.S. diplomat said he doubted that the State Department would be enthusiastic.

On May 8 the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact alliance called for a meeting of leaders from all the world's regions to discuss "removing the hotbeds of international tension and preventing war."

Mr. Palme said that in Moscow, he met Boris Ponomarev, the member of the Politburo who directs the international department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, and Vadim Zagladin, the department's first deputy chief.

Mr. Palme said the idea for the committee, to be called the Independent Commission on Disarmament, was being discussed by a group of leading European politicians, including David Owen, former British foreign secretary; Joop den Uyl, former Dutch premier; and Egon Bahr, national manager of West Germany's governing Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Palme, who said the concept had the support of key members of the Socialist International, an organization that includes Western Europe's Socialist and Social Democratic parties, added, "Under the present circumstances, we consider any contacts at all on arms questions to be worthwhile."

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## Invaders Who Broke Hated Regime Stay On Vietnamese a Dilemma for Cambodians

By John Burgess

PHNOM PENH, May 19 (WP) — "The Vietnamese are my best friends because they saved me from Pol Pot and my worst enemies because I don't know if they'll ever leave." This is how an educated Cambodian recently expressed his people's dilemma in dealing with the pale-skinned soldiers in baggy fatigues and pith helmets who are stationed in every corner of Cambodia.

Sixteen months after the invasion that drove the Khmer Rouge of former Premier Pol Pot from Phnom Penh, Vietnam shows no sign of reducing its forces in Cambodia, estimated by Western intelligence analysts to number 200,000.

Meanwhile, a corps of advisers from Hanoi is at work in Cambodia's new civil administration to assure that domestic and foreign policy follow the Vietnamese model wherever possible. Through these efforts, Vietnam is realizing its long-standing ambition for an Indochina federation dominated by Hanoi.

Ministries in Hanoi often assign a vice minister to oversee policy at the counterpart office in Phnom Penh. In the provinces, Vietnamese technicians and political officers are attached to local revolutionary committees.

### Supposed Sovereignty

In government, the supposedly sovereign Cambodians sometimes find themselves overruled. One Westerner recently received permission from Cambodian provincial authorities to visit a certain district. But the local Vietnamese adviser later vetoed the trip on security grounds.

The Vietnamese make no secret of their military presence in Cambodia, maintaining their troops are here at the invitation of the Cambodian government and will go home when the threat from the Khmer Rouge and China is over.

The Vietnamese guard most of Cambodia's bridges. In base camps off major highways, they grow vegetables and fatten up field guns. They stand sentry duty at Phnom Penh's independence monument. They have closed off entire blocks of Phnom Penh, apparently for use as quarters for their troops.

Officials in Phnom Penh maintain that Cambodians will show undying gratitude to Vietnam for helping them cast off the Khmer Rouge yoke. Indeed, among ordinary Cambodians, there was almost universal jubilation after the demise of Khmer Rouge rule.

But people question Vietnam's motives for flooding their country with soldiers. A few refugees have suggested

that Vietnam intended to starve the Cambodian people to death and then settle the land with its own people. No evidence exists to support this theory.

Others suggest Vietnam wants to strip Cambodia of what little wealth it has. A young trader claimed to have seen troops sending cars, tractors and engines back to Vietnam when they captured Kompong Cham province last year.

Cambodians are exposed to the petty imitations of life with a foreign army in their midst. Sentries rudely turn people away from government offices, rural outposts are supplied with rice while surrounding villages get nothing.

The Cambodians' resentment is clear. People tell visiting foreigners

this directly when guides provided by the Foreign Ministry are elsewhere, and habitually use the pejorative term *Yuanin* in referring to the Vietnamese.

### Necessary Evil

For the present, most Cambodians appear to have accepted the Vietnamese as a necessary evil. If the troops went home, it is felt, the Khmer Rouge would make quick work of the inexperienced Phnom Penh has armed and put in the uniform of a new Cambodian national army.

Although many Cambodians still dream of the third alternative — an anti-Communist, anti-Vietnamese government, perhaps led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk — few seem prepared to embark on the new round of war such a solution would require.

Still, as memories of Pol Pot's horrors recede, the Vietnamese could find it increasingly difficult to maintain their welcome. Many analysts believe they are taking a calculated risk in helping to arm and train Cambodians who could turn against them. By some reports there have been minor clashes already.

In Phnom Penh early on April 22, automatic weapons fire erupted around the railway station, lasting more than an hour. Government sources later said some Cambodian soldiers had gotten drunk and discharged their weapons. But by other accounts, a Vietnamese security patrol told the soldiers to break up the party and was fired on. One Vietnamese and three Cambodian civilians were reported wounded.

## Carl Ebert Dies, Directed Operas In Europe, U.S.

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT) — Carl Ebert, 93, German-born opera manager and stage director, died in Los Angeles Wednesday. He had made his home in Los Angeles since his retirement from the general management of the Berlin Municipal Opera in 1967.

Mr. Ebert was brought to the Metropolitan Opera in 1958 to stage its first production of Verdi's "Macbeth." The company's director at the time was Rudolf Bing, with whom he had been associated in Europe. He also staged works as Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" and Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos" in New York.

Mr. Ebert was much admired as an actor in Germany before he turned to opera. His first appointment was as general director of the Darmstadt State Theater in 1927. In 1931, he was made general director and chief producer of the Berlin Municipal Opera.

When Hitler came to power in 1933, he was forced out of his Berlin opera post. He and Mr. Bing, who had been his assistant in Berlin, went to Britain, where they helped to found the Glyndebourne Festival.

Mr. Ebert was credited with founding the National Turkish Theater in Istanbul in the early 1940s. In the United States, he was the founder and long-time director of the opera workshop of the University of California at Los Angeles.

In 1954, he returned to the Berlin Municipal Opera and helped to rebuild the organization. After settling in Los Angeles, he continued to give master classes and to stage various productions in the United States and Europe.

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# The Time Machine.



New York in 4 hours.  
Washington in 4 hours 10 mins.  
Bahrain in 4 hours 10 mins.  
Dallas in 8 hours.  
Singapore in 9 hours 10 mins.\*

**British  
airways  
Concorde**

\*Interchange with Braniff. In association with STA

CRASH KILLS 7  
JLU, May 19 (Reuters)  
A helicopter was killed and  
today when their heli-  
copter was on a training  
mission, a spokesman said. The  
helicopter went down  
near Molokai, about 25  
miles from Honolulu. The cause  
is not known.

hair  
transplant  
CAN have new growing  
your own again just  
he famous Find out  
today by sending us  
advertisement. Europe's  
remier transplant  
institute with centres  
in London and Frankfurt.

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he famous Find out  
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advertisement. Europe's  
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institute with centres  
in London and Frankfurt.

The Good Life.  
A great Scotch  
is part of it.

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## Giscard's Mysterious Summit

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's conversation yesterday with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was a logical step in his campaign to legitimize the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. Mr. Brezhnev also undoubtedly meant it to contribute to the polarization of the alliance. The Soviet president will probably advance his cause at no cost. For the French president, never a man to let an opportunity pass, as his recent diplomatic calendar attests — a trip to the Gulf and visits from the Latin oil sheikhs of Venezuela and Mexico — it was a chance to demonstrate to the electorate that when it comes to talking to the Russians, he was not about to play second fiddle in Paris while West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt soled in Moscow this summer.

The Giscard-Brezhnev meeting, a well-kept secret even from France's so-called allies in Bonn, London and Washington, was set up in late April when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's confidant, Michel Poniatowski, made a mysterious trip to Warsaw. It apparently was not disclosed when the British, French and U.S. foreign secretaries met in Vienna last week. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Chancellor Schmidt and President Carter were notified over the weekend. Imagine the fuss if Mr. Carter had scheduled a summit meeting without giving his allies more notice. Mr. Schmidt, by contrast, was invited to Moscow to meet President Brezhnev and has withheld his answer pending full consulta-

tion with his allies even though Bonn has much more at stake in Moscow than Paris.

Now that lines of communication are re-opening at various levels between Moscow and the West, just what did the French president hope to accomplish by upstaging his good friend, the West German chancellor? Are there bilateral issues between France and the Soviet Union that are so pressing a summit meeting was required? Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is hardly the ideal representative of NATO. The EEC didn't send him to represent its interests. There is no sign that the Japanese or the United States wanted him to act as an interlocutor with the Russians. The more one strains to fathom Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's motives, the narrower and pettier the options appear. It defies credulity that he went to Warsaw to restate the West's case and clear up any misunderstanding Mr. Brezhnev might have about the Alliance's view of the invasion of Afghanistan.

Perhaps the best thing that can be said about the summit meeting is that it raised few expectations. But coming immediately after the EEC's decision to limit sanctions against Iran to a virtually meaningless gesture, it again emphasizes the growing gaps in the alliance. It also displays a continuing lack of willingness by France to recognize obligations to any supranational interest. Cooperation, after all, need not be a sign of weakness any more than independence for its own sake is a sign of strength.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## A Somber Start for Muskie

Secretary of State Muskie seems to have made a good personal impression in Europe, but otherwise his trip was as somber a transatlantic mission as anyone can recall since John Kennedy met Nikita Khrushchev at Vienna in 1961. To be sure, the same smell of an impending Soviet-American confrontation is not in the air. But from Mr. Muskie's meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko there arose an unmistakable sense of grinding impasse. Furthermore, there is a deep and painful strain between the United States and its allies. This was not so in 1961.

To Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Muskie evidently said in private what he had said publicly: that Soviet readiness to withdraw from Afghanistan is the key to any effort to build mutual understandings on other issues. The Kremlin is not likely to bow to such bluntness. But for Mr. Muskie to have started down the road — a sigh, a shrug, tacit acceptance of the invasion as a fait accompli — that some Europeans and even some Moslems have begun to tread would have been a political and moral disaster.

There is no denying that this leaves Soviet-American relations across the board in a sour and unpromising state. The impending suc-

cession crisis in Moscow and the presidential elections in the United States make it unlikely that either side will have a major policy review, or a mandate for a new policy, at least until next year.

In Naples over the weekend, the European nine slipped off their month-old pledge to clamp tough sanctions on Iran. Earlier in the week, the allies could find no common response to the new Soviet offer to start withdrawing from Afghanistan if, in effect, others accept and guarantee the pro-Soviet regime. Mr. Muskie acknowledged that the Europeans had not been dissuaded from moving toward a Mideast approach that will undercut Camp David. French President Giscard d'Estaing's suddenly sprung visit to Poland to meet the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, is only the most conspicuous sign of the European readiness to break alliance ranks.

This is the fourth year of an administration in trouble on many fronts. It was foolish to imagine, if anyone did, that a change of face at the State Department could check the slide in American foreign policy. Mr. Muskie came aboard less to start off on a new tack than to supply steadiness and judgment.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Stifling a Free Press in Spain

Spain's passage over the past few years from Francoist dictatorship toward liberal democracy has been extraordinary. Now that evolution is being threatened. The Spanish courts, where Franco-era judges still wield considerable power, have recently been constricting the freedom of the press. Worse, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, usually a strong defender of the new freedoms, seems now to be participating in the attack.

The most troubling case involves Juan Luis Cebrian, the editor of El Pais, Spain's top liberal newspaper. His alleged crime is "contempt of judicial authority" as demonstrated particularly in a 1978 editorial on freedom of the press. As a result of a Supreme Court ruling earlier this month, Cebrian now faces a three-month ban on editing his paper. The half dozen other accusations against him include such infamous crimes as "insulting the police." Conviction on any of these charges, or even on some future traffic violation, could send the editor to prison.

El Pais was born just four years ago, shortly after Franco's death. Since then, largely through the efforts of Cebrian, it has gained an international reputation. What is more, it

has emerged recently as a sharp and effective critic of the Suarez government. But Spain is now learning the price of such tenacity. The editor's persistent prosecutor is a Suarez, not a Franco, appointee.

Other, lesser-known journalists are being prosecuted, some before military tribunals. In recent months there have been legal proceedings for insults to the armed forces, contempt of judicial authority and public scandal, and for damaging state security. Because the Suarez government has so far failed to put through a new penal code, the press remains subject to the harsh press laws left over from the days of Franco.

Premier Suarez and King Juan Carlos have done much in four years to institutionalize Spanish democracy. The achievement remains fragile. New military plots to restore authoritarian rule are uncovered regularly. Francoist civil officials remain hostile to a more open society. With such ideological enemies, the government might well be tempted to stifle criticism from liberals in the press. In the process, it risks stifling democracy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Brezhnev's First Western Visitor

No one apparently objected to Helmut Schmidt's desire to go to Moscow this summer. The West German chancellor would thus have been the first Western head of government to confer with Mr. Brezhnev after the invasion of Afghanistan by the Red Army. When Mr. Giscard d'Estaing jumps

the gun on his colleague, there is no reason to denounce as treason by one what had been regarded as a good-will gesture by the other. It is true that Bonn amply consulted its allies on the project, whereas the secrecy in which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing surrounded his initiative has been rightly deemed discourteous by some of his partners.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

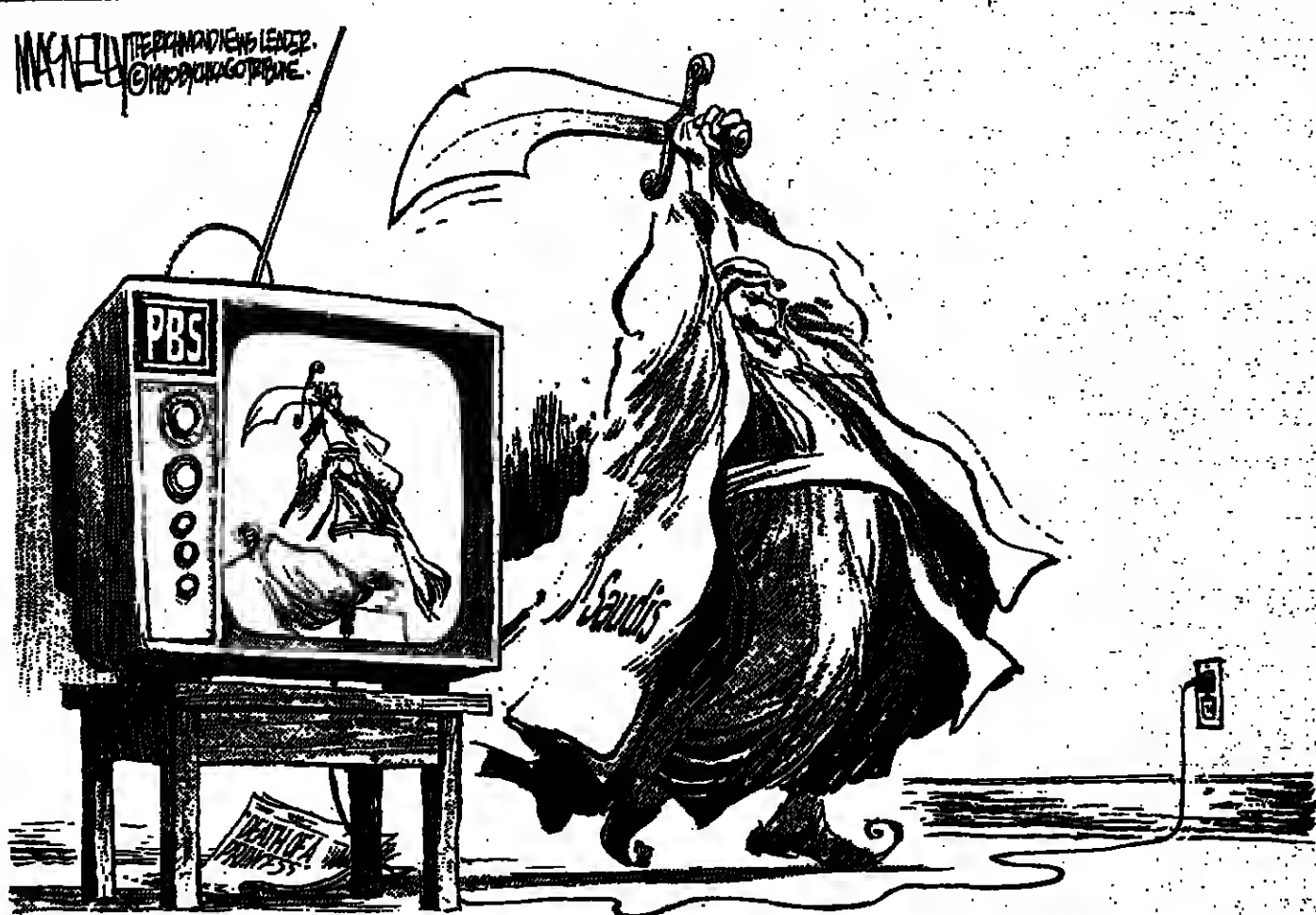
May 20, 1905

WASHINGTON — Dr. Sobon, a physician who accompanied L. Peary to the Arctic in 1897, is fitting out a ship for a three-month cruise with consumptive patients along the Arctic coasts. The ship will cruise chiefly off Greenland, and trips to the interior are also arranged. Dr. Sobon believes he has found a climatic cure for tuberculosis. No consumptive germs, he says, can live in that region. And in New York, the American Projectile Co. has invented a sort of aerial torpedo, operated in the manner of a huge rocket, which it claims "may revolutionize modern warfare." In tests the rockets flew a mile through space, scattering shrapnel over a wide area.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 20, 1930

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The fourth great disaster of a month was visited upon America last night when tornadoes and floods spread a path of devastation across southwestern Arkansas and high winds and torrential rains ravaged other sections of the Southwest. At least 3,000 people were made homeless. Small streams, swollen by the torrents from the sky, have spread over 50 square miles of the oil fields in southern Arkansas, driving the oil workers from their homes. The tornado took its greatest toll on the plantation of George Lambert, millionaire pharmaceutical manufacturer, near Elaine. It struck the town with full fury, demolishing many houses.



## Honor and Woman in the House of Saud

By Michael Tingay

NEW YORK — The House of Saud is ashamed of itself, and, according to the precepts under which it rules, with good reason. The traditional and religious values which this royal, tribal family is meant to protect have been questioned publicly by foreigners — outsiders whose influence seems, in the eyes of many Saudi Arabians, to threaten the moral purity on which Saudi Arabia is based.

The central issue is not the degree of fact or fiction in the dramatized documentary "Death of a Princess," which depicts the firing-squad execution of a princess and the beheading of her lover, and which was shown on public television in the United States last Monday night.

The central issue is that the current leadership of the Royal House of Saud has presided over a period in which Saudi Arabian values have been subject to harsh critical scrutiny by outsiders. This itself is seen as a dishonor and cause for shame. The production of the British film is, to some Saudi Arabian eyes, the latest in a series of steps by which the ruling tribe has permitted the honor of the House to be questioned.

It began in 1975 when the team of King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd assumed power after the assassination of King Faisal. Each time any action of the House of Saud has come under

any public scrutiny by anybody for whatever reason, some Saudi Arabians see the inquiry as an act that erodes the legitimacy of the ruling family.

At the heart of the Saudi tribe's right to rule lies the irreproachability of its family members. The tribal tradition places the family at the heart of society; at the heart of the family is the woman. By alluding to the allegedly promiscuous habits of some women of the Royal House, the film, in the eyes of Saudi Arabians, has caused Americans to question the honor of the Saudi Arabian woman and family and tribe.

### Sense of Shame

The deep sense of shame created by the public portrayal of Saudi Arabian womanhood in this fashion is religious as well as tribal in origin. In the eyes of the Moslem purist, the Saudi Arabian royal family is responsible for any public dishonor. The truth of the allegations in the film is not as important as the public discussion. Sins can be distinguished between those through which the perpetrator risks his soul alone and those by which the sinner risks the souls of others by exposing the innocent to waywardness.

In recent years, the Saudi Arabian royal family has allowed circumstances to develop in which the ruling family's dirty linen has been repeatedly hung in public. Bad enough that the House of

Saud should undermine itself through the sins of its princes in private — the alcohol smuggling, the drunkenness and lechery, the use of cocaine and heroin, of which religious elders are well aware — but public humiliation makes the Saudis less able to discharge their duty of setting the example of religious rectitude and orthodoxy.

Under the Khalid-Fahd leadership, the ruling family has been less able to resist pressure against reform. Fundamentalist reaction has gained momentum. The religious elders, who define orthodoxy, have not forgotten the newspaper headlines when Fahd and his brothers lost millions of dollars at the gambling tables of Monte Carlo. His gambling and private adventures of the past are his Chappaquiddick.

### Modernism

Though it was Faisal who introduced the flood of foreigners, television, football and mixed education, his piety was never questioned. It is Fahd who is under fire from religious militants for the corruption and modernist reinterpretation of Islamic values that these Western imports represent.

Social and political life has developed beyond the power of religious elders to understand, interpret and control. According to purist logic, the menace of

modernism can be defeated only by rejecting Western novelties and espousing totally a way of life governed by the Koran and the traditions of the Prophet.

The two-week siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca that began last Nov. 21, the first day of the 15th century of the Moslem calendar, was a violent cry for a return to purity. Eccentric and heretical, the takeover of the holy site may have been, but the protests of its fanatical leader against "corruption" fell on many sympathetic ears.

The two events — the siege and the televising of the film — are intimately connected. Both can be interpreted in Saudi Arabian eyes as evidence that the Khalid-Fahd team has brought the House of Saud into disrepute. A danger of private sin is precisely that it may be made public or be exaggerated.

The showing of "Death of a Princess" can be seen as a symptom of a series of shameful departures from purity. Each step away from rectitude and orthodoxy, as perceived by religious purists, erodes the legitimacy of the rule of Saudi Arabia by the House of Saud.

Michael Tingay was correspondent in the Middle East for The Financial Times of London from 1974 to 1979.

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## Reshaping a Political Male World in 1980

By David S. Broder

PORTLAND, Ore. — The 1980 Oregon primary will not go into the history books as one of the classics. It will not rank with the battles of Dewey and Stassen, Eisenhower and Taft, Rockefeller, Goldwater and Lodge, Kennedy and McCarthy, or even the Carter-Church-Brown and Ford-Reagan battles of 1976. But it does mark a milestone of another kind. It is the first time in this reporter's experience — and, I suspect, in the history of presidential politics — that virtually all the campaigns in a significant primary state are being run by women.

The sprawling Kennedy headquarters across the Burnside Bridge preserves a male holdover in what was once an all-male preserve. Ed Leek, a Fordham graduate who first came to Oregon with Bob Kennedy in 1968, is the top operative for Ted Kennedy in the state. But the campaigns of Ronald Reagan, George Bush, John Anderson and Jimmy Carter are all in the hands of women. The change this represents is significant, but it is only a step on a long journey.

As Iris Mitgang, the head of the National Women's Political Caucus, said, "We've made progress this year and we're delighted there are so many women in these positions. However, women are not the decision-makers in the presidential campaigns. There is not yet a woman in the top slot."

### Supportive Husband

The experiences of the four women managers here shows some of the stages of this development. Diana Evans, the Reagan chairman, is a woman in her 50s who exemplifies the best of the volunteer tradition in politics. After graduating from Stanford, she worked for an Oregon congressman on Capitol Hill. But when she came to Salem with her husband, a bank trust officer, she limited her political involvement to the schedule her growing family would allow. She worked for Barry Goldwater in 1964 and for Reagan in 1968 and 1976, when her efforts were large enough to earn her a national convention delegate spot.

Working now as the full-time but unpaid state coordinator, Evans says, "I could not possibly do this unless my children were grown and I had a very supportive husband. But I do it, because I am very concerned about what is happening — particularly the disillusionment with government."

The other three women are young enough to be her daughters, and all of them consider themselves political professionals. Martha Mellinger, 27, who is the coordinator of Anderson's independent campaign, is a transplanted Iowan who has spent her working career in journalism, the arts and politics. A former employee of the county Republican organization, she was doing publicity work for Northwest theater and art groups when her parents in Iowa urged her to consider helping Anderson's candidacy for the Republican nomination.

When she watched last January's Des Moines debate with a group of counterculture friends, she decided her parents were right. "These were the most cynical people I know," she said, "and by the end of the debate, they were ready to vote for Anderson." Mellinger is back in politics — at least as long as Anderson's campaign remains on its feet.

Cheryl Losser, the Carter coordinator, is another Midwesterner in

her late 20s — but there is nothing conditional about her commitment to politics. A product of Collinsville, Ill., she trained after college in legislative campaigns in that state and went to Washington, D.C., in 1977 as a campaign consultant for the National Women's Political Caucus, working on campaigns in Arizona, North Carolina, Florida and Illinois.

Last year she was hired by the White House to help presidential assistant Anne Wexler build public support for the SALT-2 Treaty and other Carter initiatives. This year she shifted to the Carter campaign, taking assignments of increasing scope in Iowa, Maine, New York and Arizona before being given Oregon as her first state coordinator assignment. "My goal is to be known as a professional campaign consultant," Losser said. "But it's a hard thing to do. It's still a male world, and when you walk into a strange state, as a woman, and say, 'I'm here to run the campaign,' they look at you . . ."

How long it will remain a male world is in doubt when one looks at the last of the quartet, Josie Martin, the Bush coordinator. At the ripe old age of 23, Martin is a political veteran. A native of Amherst, N.H., and graduate of Andover and the New College in Sarasota, Fla., she was elected to the New Hampshire legislature at the age of 18, defeating the 56-year-old male incumbent. She served two terms before dropping out to travel the world, then signed up with Bush.

She staged a coup that gave Bush one of his early victories in the Maine convention and worked in tough territory in Florida before coming here. "I got into politics because of my utter frustration with what was happening in the state of New Hampshire," she says, "and I will stay with it — I don't know how long. But while I do it, I want to do it single-mindedly."

She and others like her are reshaping the political scene.

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## Letters

### Offending a Friend

As you have said, the film "Death of a Princess" gives a false idea of religious customs in Saudi Arabia. Knowing that country very well, I agree entirely with that. Therefore, it should follow that showing the film is morally wrong. Why then should the show go on? To offend a true blue friend?

D. MORGADO.

Vale do Lobo, Portugal.

I would like to congratulate the West German government, which had the foresight not to allow the film on television. You as a newspaper and the West German government did not allow dirty journalism to creep in. "Death of a Princess" is merely a series of lies and innuendo and is a total insult to the Islamic faith, as well as to the government of Saudi Arabia.

Obviously, to protect its integrity there would be complaints of "foul" from the various quarters of Islam when a program of this sort is shown; especially when one considers that the film admitted there were six different versions of what allegedly took place.

Anyone who has ever been in contact with citizens of any Islamic state, except for the unfortunate Iranians at the present time, would know they are sincere, honest people . . . Certainly the Saudi Arabian government has proved, over the past several years especially, its integrity and its desire to be a friend of the West. The British government allowed this program to be shown, and because it was not true this was a slap in the face to the friendship of these people.

I would hope that more people will write, not only to the newspapers but directly to the governments involved, including the Dutch and the U.S. governments, to put an end to the showing of this ridiculous propaganda.

AL GOLDMAN.

Dublin.

### Dreams of Mothers

Art Buchwald's column (HT, May 10-11), on things mothers would like to hear for Mother's Day made me laugh and feel good all over for an entire day. For once I was able to carry on and read about the hostages, the administration and the recession without feeling sullen and frustrated.

There's hope. Viva humor!

JON BREAKFIELD.

Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France.

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**European Banks Discuss Chrysler Credits**

ERDAM, May 19 (AP-DJ) — European banks that have extended Chrysler are expected to decide within 10 days whether they will provide a \$1.5 billion U.S. government-backed credit facility designed to help the manufacturer, a high banking source said today.

Soviet banks from Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, France, Britain, Belgium, Spain, Ireland and Austria have extended several million dollars worth of credits to the car manufacturer, he said.

Representatives of the banks met here on Friday with U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller to discuss the details of the credit package. "The European banks want to know the back of the government proposals. There will be no further meetings, discuss the matter and give an answer within a week or 10 days," he said.

**Peas Offer Funds for Indian Plant**

DELHI, May 19 (AP-DJ) — A British-led consortium of three concerns has offered India a \$2.7 billion finance package for the construction of a new steel plant.

Mr. Buckley, chairman of Britain's Davy Corp., said that the package made up of professional export credits with government backing from West Germany and France, government aid and Eurodollar package would be repayable over 15 or 20 years.

**Lin Tire Unit to Pass '79 Dividend**

May 19 (AP-DJ) — The manufacturing unit of the Michelin Tire today said that it will pass dividend payment on the 1979 financial year.

Mr. Manufacture Francaise des Pneumatiques Michelin, paid 8.80 francs (\$2) per share for 1978, 28 francs per share for 1977 and 73 francs for the 1976 results.

**Asia Signs Pacts with U.S., French firms**

TAIPEI, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Indonesia today signed three production contracts with a Union Texas, a U.S. oil company, and two oil firms, Total Natuna and Total Sepas.

The contracts cover an area that totals 11,750 square kilometers off the islands in the South China Sea and the onshore in the Celebes and Sumatra.

The signing has brought to six the number of contracts signed by Indonesia and foreign oil companies since last January.

Texas also entered a contract in Jamaica. Together with the Italian-owned Agip, the U.S. firm will explore the Pedro Banks of Jamaica under a contract signed with the newly established in Corp. of Jamaica, its chairman, Ken Ratnayak, said.

**ma Asks Rio Tinto for Copper Talks**

ON, May 19 (Reuters) — Panama asked Rio Tinto Zinc for talks on the Cero Colorado copper project following approval of the project by Rio Tinto, a company spokesman said.

The Panamanian government invited several companies to submit proposals for the mine's development after the withdrawal of Texas Gulf from the project, he said.

Texaco currently has no stake in the Panamanian project and will be over Texas Gulf's stake if negotiations progress positively, the spokesman said.

**Bankers Press Woodside on Loan Terms**

ON, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Bankers are pressing Woodside Petroleum, an oil company, to accept a loan on terms that would allow them to share in the development of the company's offshore oil fields.

Woodside, which has a 50 percent interest in the field, will need \$1 billion initially to finance its share of the development. Bankers say that the loan would probably have to have a minimum maturity of 12 years and that the lending margin over interbank rates could be a hefty 1.5 to 2.0 points.

**United Impact on Dollar From Quebec Vote**

REAL, May 19 (AP-DJ) — The vote tomorrow on the referendum on Quebec's sovereignty will have a psychological impact on the Canadian dollar, a New York bank said.

A Canadian dollar trader at a New York bank said: "Of course the referendum will have an impact, but what's more important are interest rates up there. That's what the dollar is trading on right now."

Interest rates in Canada have been falling recently, reducing the Canadian dollar's attractiveness to foreign investors.

A trader in Toronto recalled that earlier this year foreign investors poured funds into Canadian oil and gas stocks in a speculative binge linked with exploration in the Atlantic Ocean off Newfoundland.

"The fever has subsided for now, but it could heat up on one good drilling report," he said.

Mr. Saba said that although the Canadian dollar should strengthen on Canada's strong trade performance, "the U.S. recession is going to start cutting into our exports, and the improvement won't last much longer."

**Miller Still Hopeful On U.S. Recession**

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Treasury Secretary William Miller still hopes that this recession will be moderate, although he conceded that "it is much harder today to be certain about that" than it was a few weeks ago.

During an interview in his office late last week, President Carter's chief spokesman and coordinator for economic policy insisted that it is too soon to conclude that the economy is headed into a deep, long slump, and that government budget and tax policies should be refocused toward fighting recession, rather than inflation.

Mr. Miller said that, while "it is too early to read" the length and depth of the slump, "I think we have a recession." Obviously, he added, there was a "sharp dip" in economic activity in April and May.

But he pointed to what he termed favorable aspects of the economic mix — continued business investment, lean inventories and sharply lower interest rates — that led him to believe the economy could bounce back quickly.

**"L-Shaped" Recession**

As Mr. Miller reads the economic statistics, the recession could be "L-shaped" — that is, "You may drop down and then move along" — rather than "V-shaped," with the economy continuing to decline sharply for some time.

But despite his official line, the Treasury chief is understood to believe that the Carter administration forecast of a mild recession — in which inflation-adjusted economic activity would decline only 0.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 1979 to the fourth quarter of 1980 — will have to be revised downward during the July economic policy review.

**Japan's Trade Deficit Widens**

TOKYO, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Japan's current account deficit widened to \$1.89 billion in April, from a \$1.24 billion deficit in March and from a \$258 million deficit in the like year-earlier month, the Finance Ministry announced today in a preliminary report.

The country's balance on current account, which has remained in the red consistently since July last year, reached a record deficit of \$3.37 billion in January. The amount of the deficit, however, had been slowly declining in February and March.

Overall payments in April were in deficit by \$5.36 billion, up from a deficit of \$2.53 billion in the prior month, and \$2.97 billion in the corresponding month in 1979.

The April trade balance was in deficit by \$830 million, widening sharply from a \$43 million deficit in the previous month. The April deficit compared with a \$310 million surplus in the like year-earlier month.

Exports in April on the balance

**Japan Officials Dampen Bank Hopes on Lending**

TOKYO, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Japanese banks are beginning to hold out cautious hope for permission to resume yen-based lending to overseas borrowers this year.

The outlook reflects the recent recovery of the yen on foreign-exchange markets and signs of a narrowing in the country's payments deficit. Concern about the Japanese currency's weakness and an outflow of capital has led the government to severely restrict Japanese banks' yen-based overseas lending since last autumn.

**French Deficit Is Cut Sharply**

PARIS, May 19 (AP-DJ) — France's seasonally adjusted trade deficit narrowed sharply in April to 2,044 billion francs (\$487 million) from 5,849 billion francs in March, the Foreign Trade Ministry said today.

The April deficit brought the accumulated seasonally adjusted deficit in this year to 16,787 billion francs, compared with a surplus of 1,645 billion francs in the same period in 1979.

The substantial improvement in April reflected a 5.4 percent decline in imports to 44,330 billion francs from 46,882 billion francs in March, while exports rose by 3 percent to 42,285 billion francs.



U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller at a press conference.

the fever is quick, the recovery is earlier."

Mr. Miller said he believes that "the back of inflationary expectations" has been broken, and that this is reflected in the rapid decline in interest rates.

Mr. Miller said that he expects monetary policy to play the major role in combating recession, with the Fed allowing interest rates to continue to drop and moving to increase money-supply growth while remaining within its current targets. He characterized current money growth rates as "way below" the central bank's targets. "So there is room for [the money growth rate] to expand somewhat and still stay within the target," he said.

Any consideration of a tax cut, he added, should not come until it is clear in the budget-making and appropriations process on Capitol Hill

**U.S. Incomes Post Slight Rise**

By Andrew M. Nibley

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI) — Held back by rising unemployment, the personal income of Americans increased by only a fraction of a percentage point in April for the poorest performance since the last recession five years ago, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said personal income rose a meager 0.02 percent last month to an annual rate of \$2.07 trillion. This followed increases of 0.4 percent in March and 0.7 percent in February.

In another economic report, the Federal Reserve Board said U.S. factories were operating at their lowest capacity in more than three years in April. The nation's central bank said U.S. factories operated at 81 percent of capacity last month — the lowest rate since February, 1977, when factories were operating at 80.4 percent of capacity.

The board said automobile assembly plants were operating about 40 percent below the capacity level they achieved late in 1978, while manufacturers of rubber, metals, plastics and construction products are off about 10 percent from their highs of more than a year ago.

The small April personal income figure represented the worst performance for Americans' personal income since July, 1975, when income registered a \$1.5 billion decline. At that time, the U.S. was caught in the middle of the most severe economic downturn since the Depression.

The Commerce Department said a "sharp drop in employment and a decline in average weekly hours" were primarily responsible for making the increase in income so small.

Earlier this month, the Labor Department reported that the nation's jobless rate soared from 6.2 percent to 7 percent last month as the long-awaited recession finally took hold.

Because of this sudden surge in unemployment, private wages and salaries for all Americans declined 0.6 percent or \$8.8 billion in April, the Commerce Department said. In March, wages and salaries had increased 0.7 percent.

The advent of the recession also forced Americans to change their spending and saving habits. Last year, consumer spending remained strong as Americans took money out of their savings accounts to maintain their standard of living.

But in April, according to the Commerce Department, that pattern changed.

Personal outlays declined 0.2 percent or \$2.7 billion in April, an about-face from the 0.4 percent or \$6.4 billion increase the month before.

The department said purchases of durable goods — those products that last longer than three years — fell \$1.6 billion last month. A good portion of the decline was due to lagging auto sales, the department said.

But Americans also slowed down their spending on non-durable goods which include such day-to-day essentials as food, gasoline and clothing. The department said spending for non-durables rose only \$1.2 billion in April, compared to \$5.9 billion in March.

But as Americans cut back on their spending, they put more of their income aside. The department said personal savings — which plunged to historic lows last year — rose 5.6 percent to \$73.3 billion in April.

A sharp deterioration in the trade balance, with the other accounts largely unchanged, would be the key factor, it explained.

**NYSE Prices Close Mixed**

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed today with strong demand for some oil issues offset by uncertainty in the market about interest rates and what the Federal Reserve would do tomorrow at its open-market committee meeting, analysts said.

They noted that while the Dow Jones industrial average was up 4.01 points to close at \$30.89, declines outnumbered advances by a few shares. Turnover slowed to about 31 million shares.

Before the close, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said fighting inflation remained the Board's top priority, even though the United States appears to be in a recession.

In the afternoon, Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick said evidence shows "a not too deep decline" in the economy lasting five to eight months.

President Carter's forecast that the U.S. inflation rate could fall to 10 percent by early August from about 18 percent now, apparently had little effect on investors.

In another development, Morgan Guaranty Trust said it lowered its prime rate to 16 percent from 16 1/2 percent, effective immediately. Morgan Guaranty is the only major bank at that level. Other big banks currently have prime rates ranging from 16 1/2 to 17 percent.

Analysts said some oil stocks might have benefited from news of higher oil prices in Libya and Algeria.

Also, Arabian American Oil Co. reported increased oil output in 1979 and said it found five new oil wells last year.

**British Output Declines 1.18% On Broad Front**

LONDON, May 19 (AP-DJ) — Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries fell by 1.18 percent in March, 1980, with output in the manufacturing industries alone showing a fall of 2.4 percent, provisional data released today by the Central Statistical Office showed.

In commenting on the data, the office said the steel strike in the beginning of 1980 was largely responsible. However, a spokesman added that output fell in most manufacturing sectors, especially textiles.

The spokesman said it was not possible to tell if the figures showed the beginning of a long-term trend or a temporary setback.

Compared with a year earlier, the all-industries output in March was 3.6 percent lower. The manufacturing industries alone showed a fall in output of 8.6 percent from a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted, and on the basis of 1975 equaling 100, the index of production for all industries fell to 108.9 from a revised 110.2 in February, and was lower than 113 in March, 1979.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for May 19, 1980 excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	G.H.R.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.976	4.515	109.23	47.145	2.235	—	6.851	116.34
Berlin	2.025	4.542	110.05	48.015	2.418	—	7.27	122.32
Frankfurt	1.978	4.511	—	42.84	2.128	—	6.727	117.70
London	2.288	—	4.195	9.405	4.525	—	6.483	3.914
Paris	645.80	1,020.00	476.30	201.67	—	—	427.40	29.20
Stockholm	1.280	—	0.550	1.237	—	—	1.358	0.994
Switzerland	4.20	9.507	232.42	—	4.935	—	712.33	15.464
Zurich	1.678	3.824	97.849	39.832	0.1976	—	84.507	5.7941
ECU	1.972	0.611	2.5101	5.8633	1.16133	—	40.2741	2.5379

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Source: Reuters. 1.0000 Irish L. (a) Commercial from; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) 1 Unit of 100; (d) Unit of 1,000.

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APRIL 1980

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**Morgan Stanley International**  
**Société Générale**

May 1980



## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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**This announcement appears as a matter of record only.**

### New Issues in Canada

**Can. \$125,000,000**

# Province of Saskatchewan

**\$50,000,000 11 1/8% Debentures to mature June 2, 1985**

**\$50,000,000 11-¾% Debentures to mature June 2, 1983**

**\$75,000,000 113/0% Debentures to mature June 2, 2000**

**Debtors:** Five-year Debentures: 100.00 and accrued interest if any

**Twenty-year Debentures: 98.50 and accrued interest, if any to yield approximately 11.95%**

<b>Dominion Securities</b> Limited	<b>A. E. Ames &amp; Co.</b> Limited	<b>Wood Gundy</b> Limited
<b>McLeod Young Weir</b> Limited	<b>Bell Gounlock</b> Limited	<b>Burns Fry</b> Limited
<b>Richardson Securities</b> of Canada	<b>Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities</b> Limited	<b>Midland Doherty</b> Limited
<b>Nesbitt Thomson Securities</b> Limited	<b>Houston Willoughby</b> Limited	<b>Greenshields</b> Incorporated
<b>Pitfield Mackay Ross</b> Limited	<b>Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray</b> Limited	<b>Equitable Securities</b> Limited
<b>Lévesque, Beaubien</b> Inc.	<b>Pemberton Securities</b> Limited	<b>Tassé &amp; Associés</b> Limitée
<hr/>		
<b>The Royal Bank of Canada</b>	<b>Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce</b>	<b>Bank of Montreal</b>
<b>The Bank of Nova Scotia</b>	<b>The Toronto-Dominion Bank</b>	

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BANK COURVOISIER S.A.	GONET & CIE
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BANK IN INS	HOFSTETTER, LANDOLT & CIE
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BANK NEUMÜNSTER	ROTHSCHILD BANK AG
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BANQUE CANTRADE, ORMOND, BURRUS S.A.	J. HENRY SCHRODER BANK AG
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (SUISSE) S.A.	SOCIETA BANCARIA TICINENSE
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SOLEURE	SOCIÉTÉ BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (SUISSE) S.A.
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (SUISSE) S.A.	SPAR- UND LEIHKASSE SCHAFFHAUSEN
CREDIT LYONNAIS	VOLKSBANK WILLISAU AG
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May 1980

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**May 19, 1980**

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The fol-

[illegible]

## Toronto Stock

**Closing Prices, May 16, 1980**

[illegible]

## Montreal Stop

**Closing Prices, May 16**

[illegible]

**New French Deber**  
-PARIS, May 19 (AP-D) French government will f billion-franc (about \$1.9 billion) loan on the domestic market on June 3, the Economy Ministry announced today.











Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

(Continued from Page 15)

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## Strike 'Extremely Likely'

## Baseball Talks Recessed

by Jane Leavy

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI) — Major League Baseball owners and players met for the first time in a week to discuss the possibility of a strike.

The talks, which began at 10 a.m. in a conference room at the Players Association, lasted for about an hour.

The owners' proposal, which was presented to the players, was that the season be delayed until 1981.

The players' response was that they would not accept a delay of the season.

The talks ended with no agreement, and the possibility of a strike remains a possibility.

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Representatives of the players and the owners met across a conference table for less than five minutes. The remainder of the two sessions was spent in separate meetings with the mediators.

The subject of yesterday's talks was the owners' proposal that negotiations and the baseball season continue, subject to two conditions set forth by the owners: first, that a new contract, whenever it is reached, would apply retroactively to the beginning of the 1980 season; and second, that they would not delay an impasse in the negotiations before the start of next season.

In a prepared statement, Ray Goetzky, chief negotiator for the owners, said, "With these proposals on the negotiating table, there is no peril to the players in the continuing negotiations."

There is no factual reason for the interruption of the championship season.

After the talks broke off, Miller said, "They wanted to know what were the deficiencies of their not-

ing proposal, by which I mean their proposal that the players continue to work under a 4-year-old agreement."

Miller said the owners' proposal is "a clear attempt to con the players into playing the rest of the season with no improvements whatsoever and no assurances that any would be made. While the owners collect what 1980 gives them, the players are stuck with 1976 conditions."

Miller said that the owners' suggestion of an April, 1980 deadline was an attempt "to get the players to strike when the owners prefer the strike, in April, when gate receipts are lowest."

As for the owners' promise of retroactivity, Miller said, "If I offer zero retroactivity, it's still zero."

The talks have made zero progress on the owners' demand for compensation for the signing of free agents, the roadblock in the negotiations.

Under the 1976 agreement, the only compensation awarded to a team losing a free agent is a choice in the amateur draft. Under the owners' new proposal, if a premium free agent — one selected by seven or more teams and among the leaders at his position — is signed, the club signing him may protect 15 players. The club losing him can select anyone else from the other teams' roster. For a free agent selected by seven or more teams but not among the leaders at his position, the club will be able to protect 15 players.

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Daley Thompson clears the pole vault on his way to a record.

Thompson had had his sights on a record last year at a track meet in West Germany, but he failed because of borrowed equipment in the pole vault.

His intermediate total for the first five events here — 100-meter dash, long jump, shotput, high jump and 400-meter run — was 4,486 points.

Yesterday, Thompson was second in the 110-meter hurdles in 14.37 seconds; a poor 10th in the discus with 141 feet; first in the pole vault with 16-1; third in the javelin with 214-6 and eighth in the 1,500 meters with 4:25.49.

On Saturday, Thompson ran a 10:55-second 100-meter dash; made a long jump of 25-4; a shotput of 47-5; a high jump of 6-11 and ran the 400 meters in 48.04 seconds.

What happened raised a controversy that may subside in an hour or two. There can be no question that Codex, on the lead, bore wide entrance the stretch and carried Genuine Risk into the middle of the track. Probably they bumped lightly. The filly was making a strong move and might have gone on past. Maybe not.

"When he saw her come to us," Angel Cordero said of his mount, Codex, "he took off like a fresh horse."

Still, when they came together, Genuine Risk faltered for an instant and Jacinto Vasquez, her rider, hesitated in his drive. It seldom improves any runner's chances to be knocked off stride by a bigger rival. Both boys were whipping right-handed. Vasquez thought Cordero's whip hit the filly's head.

"He could have come in if he wanted to," Cordero said of Vasquez, "but he chose to go outside."

Some witnesses concurred. Genuine Risk had the rail down the back stretch, running fourth behind Knight Landing, Colonel Moran and Codex. Some thought he might have waited for an opening there but going to the far turn Jacinto committed himself to the outside, trying to circle three horses.

Others insisted that a foul was a foul was a foul and the winner's number should have come down. The rules say a rider must maintain a straight course. In effect, the three stewards asked how straight is straight on an oval track. They saw Codex bear out but they saw no contact, didn't fight the "inquiry" sign and found no reason to support Vasquez's foul claim.

Starting with the first Preakness on May 27, 1973, Pimlico stewards have never seen a winner of the stakes commit an actionable foul. First time past the clubhouse in 1969, Arts and Letters was pinched back by Majestic Prince and an accomplice named Al Hattab broke stride and had to come out from sixth place to lose by a head to Majestic Prince. Brailio Beza, the rider on Arts and Letters, said it cost him about two lengths.

"It didn't help him any," the steward said, rejecting Beza's claim. "But it didn't cost him all that much." If it cost him only inches, it cost him the race.

"I watched two reruns," Lucas said yesterday. "One looked like a foul, the other didn't."

Foul or fair, Codex ran a splendid race, only a fifth of a second behind the track record. Genuine Risk is a gallant lady. It is hoped they meet again in the Belmont. Their rivalry is still alive, though chivalry is dead.

Roma Wins Soccer Cup

ROME, May 19 (UPI) — Roma won the Italian soccer cup by beating Torino, 3-2, in a penalty kick shoot-out before 60,000 fans at the Rome Olympic Stadium.

Lietzke Edges Crenshaw

By a Shot in Colonial Golf

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 19 (UPI) — Bruce Lietzke's 20-foot birdie putt at the final hole yesterday gave him a one-shot golf victory over Ben Crenshaw in the Colonial National Invitation and halted the three-tournament winning streak of Tom Watson.

Lietzke survived the pressure of 36 holes on the final day and rallied after finally losing the lead on the back nine to Crenshaw, who appeared to have forced a playoff by making a scrambling par at the 18th hole.

But Lietzke wiped out Crenshaw's effort with a putt that brought him his fifth tour victory and his first since the 1979 Tucson Open.

Lietzke shot rounds of 71 and 69 yesterday for a 72-hole total of 140, under 271 over the wooded Colonial Country Club course.

Watson in Tie

Crenshaw shot 70-69 over the final two rounds to wind up at 272. Jeff Mitchell finished third at 273 after a fourth-round 65. Then came Watson, tied with Doug Tewell for fourth place at 274.

Watson was going after his fourth successive victory — something only two other golfers in the history of the PGA have accomplished. And he was also after a bonus prize of \$200,000, established this year for the possible winner of both the Byron Nelson Golf Classic and the Colonial.

French Rugby Victory

MOSCOW, May 19 (AP) — France beat the Soviet Union, 18-7, here yesterday to win the annual Rugby Union championship of the Continental European countries. Romania ranks second, and the other positions will be decided by the Soviet-Polish match next Sunday.

Italian Tennis

Delayed by Rain

ROME, May 19 (AP) — Ninth-seeded Manuel Orantes beat Ivan Molina, 6-2, 6-2, today in first-round play in the Italian Open tennis tournament.

Orantes, the 1972 Italian Open champion, was the only seeded player to see action before a thunderstorm stopped play on the clay courts at the Foro Italico.

Guillermo Vilas and Vitas Gerulaitis are seeded first and second in the weekend tournament.

NHL Playoffs

Championship Series Philadelphia vs. N.Y. Islanders (Best-of-7 series, 3-1)

May 12 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (2nd)

May 13 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (3rd)

May 14 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (4th)

May 15 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (5th)

May 16 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (6th)

May 17 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (7th)

May 18 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (8th)

May 19 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (9th)

May 20 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (10th)

May 21 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (11th)

May 22 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (12th)

May 23 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (13th)

May 24 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (14th)

May 25 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (15th)

May 26 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (16th)

May 27 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (17th)

May 28 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (18th)

May 29 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (19th)

May 30 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (20th)

May 31 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (21st)

June 1 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (22nd)

June 2 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (23rd)

June 3 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (24th)

June 4 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (25th)

June 5 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (26th)

June 6 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (27th)

June 7 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (28th)

June 8 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (29th)

June 9 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (30th)

June 10 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (31st)

June 11 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (32nd)

June 12 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (33rd)

June 13 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (34th)

June 14 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (35th)

June 15 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (36th)

June 16 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (37th)

June 17 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (38th)

June 18 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (39th)

June 19 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (40th)



